

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT O. WILSON

I, ROBERT O. WILSON, being first duly sworn, do make the following affidavit:

I am an American citizen, born in Nanking, China, October 5, 1906. I lived in Nanking until 1922, then went to America for my education, receiving my academic training at Princeton University and graduating in medicine from Harvard University. I returned to Nanking, China, in January 1936, and was engaged in the practice of medicine, specializing in surgery, from that time until August, 1940. During the fall of 1937 and the winter of 1937-1938, I was a member of the staff of the University Hospital in Nanking.

As the Japanese armies approached the city of Nanking after the fall of Shanghai in November, 1937, the Chinese doctors and nurses on the staff of the hospital became apprehensive and despite our assurances that they had nothing to fear from the Japanese army, they left the hospital and went with others up the Yangtze River to West China.

On the day before the city of Nanking fell, the number of patients in the hospital had been reduced to fifty. Soon after the Japanese army entered the city on December 13, 1937, the number of civilians brought into the hospital for treatment rapidly increased. Within the next few days the hospital was crowded to full capacity, and its facilities taxed to the limit. The following are typical cases:

A little girl was brought to the hospital with her left elbow shattered. The joint was exposed as the result of a severe blow by a sharp instrument. My investigation disclosed that a Japanese soldier had cut her arm with a sword after having killed her father and mother.

A girl of nineteen, about four and a half months pregnant with her first child, was brought from the grounds of the American school. She had stab wounds on her body, including a deep wound in the lower abdomen which I ascertained she received when she resisted rape at the hands of a Japanese soldier. The wounds caused an abortion.

Another woman was brought with a cut on the side of her neck, severing the brachial plexus, which she reported she had received when she resisted rape at the hands of a Japanese soldier. The wound caused permanent and complete paralysis of the left arm.

A small boy was brought in with a bayonet wound in his abdomen which had penetrated his stomach. The boy died two days later.

A student from a refugee camp, with a bullet wound through his abdomen, survived eleven perforations of his intestines.

A woman was brought in with a severe gash across the back of her neck severing all of the muscles down to the vertebra and leaving her head precariously balanced on her body. My investigation disclosed that the wounds were received at the hands of a Japanese officer after she had been repeatedly attacked.

A shopkeeper was brought in with the left side of his skull cut away with a sharp instrument, leaving the brain exposed. The wound was received at the hands of a Japanese soldier when the shopkeeper declined the soldier's request to furnish women to him.

Reverend John G. Magee brought in a girl of fifteen. The physical evidence on her body confirmed her statement that she had been recently raped. Six weeks later she developed a rash of secondary syphilis.

A former policeman, Wu Chang-teh, was admitted to the hospital with a severe bayonet wound in his back.

A civilian from a refugee zone was admitted with a bayonet wound in his chest, having been picked up from a gutter in which he had been left for dead.

Captain Liung was admitted suffering from infected bullet wounds in his right shoulder which had been received some days previously.

Other patients were admitted who had received burns on their bodies and faces, and some before they died made statements that these had been received at the hands of Japanese soldiers.

One day the latter part of December, 1937, I received an urgent message from neighbors requesting assistance against Japanese soldiers. I rushed to the Chinese home and as I entered the courtyard I noticed that the gate-house door was shut and several Japanese soldiers stood around armed with rifles. I pushed open the gate-house door and found two Japanese soldiers in the act of raping two Chinese women. The soldiers left, and I took the women to the University of Nanking for refuge.

It was more than six weeks before the acts of terrorism at the hands of Japanese soldiers against civilians within the city began to subside.

Following the Japanese occupation there was an increase in the city in the sale of opium. Prior to the Japanese occupation I had never seen an opium den in operation in the city of Nanking. Some months after the Japanese occupation I counted twenty-one opium dens which were being openly operated within a space of about one mile on one of the main streets of the city.

Given under my hand the 22d day of June, 1946.

/s/ Robert O. Wilson  
Dr. Robert O. Wilson

The foregoing statement was subscribed and sworn to by Robert O. Wilson before me at Tokyo, Japan this 22 day of June, 1946.

/s/ John F. Hummel  
Major, J.A.G.D.